

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1 to 10 (Canceled).

11. (Currently Amended) A method for forming an image, comprising the steps of:

jetting a droplet of ~~the ink of claim 1~~ a photocurable ink comprising an oxetane compound having a substituent at the 2-position of the molecule from an ink-jet head onto a recording material; and

irradiating the jetted droplet of the ink with a an active ray,

wherein an amount of an energy input to an exposure light source for supplying the active ray is 0.1 to 50 W/cm.

12. (Currently Amended) A method for forming an image, comprising the steps of:

jetting a droplet of ~~the ink of claim 1~~ a photocurable ink comprising an oxetane compound having a substituent at the 2-position of the molecule from an ink-jet head onto a recording material; and

irradiating the jetted droplet of the ink with an active ray,

wherein the irradiating step is carried out between 0.001 and 2.0 seconds after the jetted droplet of the ink reaches on the recording material.

13. (Original) A method for forming an image of claim 11,

wherein an illuminance on a surface of the recording material during the irradiating step is from 0.1 to 50 mW/cm² in a range of 200 to 450 nm.

14. (Original) A method for forming an image of claim 11,

wherein the active ray is an ultraviolet ray having a peak wavelength of 200 to 420 nm.

15. (New) The method for forming an image of claim 11,
wherein the oxetane compound has an electron-donating group
and an electron-withdrawing group in the molecule.

16. (New) The method for forming an image of claim 11,
wherein the oxetane compound is represented by General
Formula (1):

General Formula (1)



wherein each R₁ to R₆ is independently a hydrogen atom or a
substituent, provided that at least one of R₃ and R₄ is a
substituent, and at least one of R₅ and R₆ is a substituent.

17. (New) The method for forming an image of claim 16,
wherein the oxetane compound has an electron-donating group
at the 2-position of the molecule, and an electron-withdrawing
group at the 4-position of the molecule.

18. (New) The method for forming an image of claim 15,
wherein the oxetane compound has a substituent at the
3-position of the molecule.

19. (New) The method for forming an image of claim 11,
wherein the oxetane compound has at least two oxetane rings
in the molecule, and at least one of the rings is represented by
General Formula (I):

General Formula (1)



wherein each R₁ to R₆ is independently a hydrogen atom or a
substituent, provided that at least one of R₃ and R₄ is a
substituent, and at least one of R₅ and R₆ is a substituent.

20. (New) The method for forming an image of claim 19,
wherein at least one of oxygen atoms of the oxetane rings
has a largest electron density in the oxetane compound.

21. (New) The method for forming an image of claim 11,
wherein the oxetane compound further comprises an oxygen
atom other than an oxygen atom of an oxetane ring, and an

electron density of the oxygen atom other than the oxygen atom of the oxetane ring is less than an electron density of the oxygen atom of the oxetane ring.

22. (New) The method for forming an image of claim 11,
wherein the ink further comprises a photo-acid generating compound.

23. (New) The method for forming an image of claim 11,
wherein the ink further comprises a compound selected from the group consisting of:
(i) mono-oxetane ring containing compounds;
(ii) epoxy compounds; and
(iii) vinyl ether compounds,

24. (New) The method for forming an image of claim 12,
wherein the oxetane compound has an electron-donating group and an electron-withdrawing group in the molecule.

25. (New) The method for forming an image of claim 12,
wherein the oxetane compound is represented by General
Formula (1):

General Formula (1)



wherein each R₁ to R₆ is independently a hydrogen atom or a
substituent, provided that at least one of R₃ and R₄ a
substituent, and at least one of R₅ and R₆ is a
substituent.

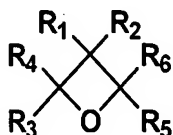
26. (New) The method for forming an image of claim 25,
wherein the oxetane compound has an electron-donating group
at the 2-position of the molecule, and an electron-withdrawing
group at the 4-position of the molecule.

27. (New) The method for forming an image of claim 24,
wherein the oxetane compound has a substituent at the
3-position of the molecule.

28. (New) The method for forming an image of claim 12,

wherein the oxetane compound has at least two oxetane rings in the molecule, and at least one of the rings is represented by General Formula (1):

General Formula (I)



wherein each R₁ to R₆ is independently a hydrogen atom or a substituent, provided that at least one of R₃ and R₄ is a substituent, and at least one of R₅ and R₆ is a substituent.

29. (New) The method for forming an image of claim 28,

wherein at least one of oxygen atoms of the oxetane rings has a largest electron density in the oxetane compound.

30. (New) The method for forming an image of claim 12,

wherein the oxetane compound further comprises an oxygen atom other than an oxygen atom of an oxetane ring, and an electron density of the oxygen atom other than the oxygen atom of

the oxetane ring is less than an electron density of the oxygen atom of the oxetane ring.

31. (New) The method for forming an image of claim 12,
wherein the ink further comprises a photo-acid generating compound.

32. (New) The method for forming an image of claim 12,
wherein the ink further comprises a compound selected the group consisting of:

- (i) mono-oxetane ring containing compounds;
- (ii) epoxy compounds; and
- (iii) vinyl ether compounds.